

A BOSTON IMITATOR.

The Hamilton Case Leads An-
other Woman to Try the
Bogus Baby Plan

TO FORCE A MARRIAGE.

The Scheme Failed by the Inter-
vention of the Police.

HOW TO GET RID OF THE INFANT

Is the Puzzling Question to Several Persons
Just at the Present Time. The Woman,
Agnes Knight, Was 30 Years Old, and
the Man, Charles Lenhart, Is Only 19—
When the Fraud Was Made Known the
Woman Was Well Enough Pleased to be
Allowed to Get Out of the City, Leaving
the Babe Behind Her.

The publication of the facts in the Robert
Ray Hamilton case caused an imitator of
the bogus baby act to turn up in Boston.
Agnes Knight, the woman in question, is 30
and the man she wanted to marry, Charles
Lenhart, is only 19. Lenhart was about to
marry her when the fraud was made plain.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]
BOSTON, September 6.—Boston has a
Robert Ray Hamilton-Eva Mann bogus
baby case which, while most as startling as
the original in Gotham, is quite romantic
and interesting. The woman in the case is
30 years old, and the man whom she desired to
marry is nine years younger. Her plan
would have succeeded had she used a little
common sense in selecting her alleged off-
spring. The young man was completely hood-
winked, and was ready to marry the woman off-
hand, when she turned down the bed
clothes and asserted that he was the father
of the crowing youngster thus disclosed, but
the women in the boarding house knew a
thing or two about babies, and told the as-
tonished supposed father that the infant
was fully 3 weeks old. That opened his
eyes, but still he doubted, until a doctor
assured him that the child was fully as old
as had been stated. He opened his eyes
when the doctor further stated that the
woman had not given birth to a baby, and
that her illness was only assumed.

THE STORY CAME OUT.
Then the whole story came out. It was a
case of blind infatuation on the woman's
part, and a desire to secure the young man
of her affections at any cost. The publica-
tion of the sensational Hamilton case in
New York gave her a suggestion, and she
tried to work the same game on her lover.
The woman's name is Agnes Knight. The
alleged victim of this baby plot is Charles
Lenhart, a youthful eager maker, who be-
longed in Baltimore, Md., but has of late
been living in Worcester. He is only 21
years of age, and what he doesn't know
about babies and the world in general is, to
say the least, wonderfully surprising.
He met Miss Knight in Worcester and
paid her considerable attention, but not
enough to warrant her in believing he would
marry her. He left Worcester and came to
Boston, partly to get rid of the woman. She
was not to lose a possible husband in this
way, so she came after him and hunted him
up. She pleaded with him to marry her,
but he still refused. Then she threatened.
This seemed to have a more promising effect
and she followed it up.

SHE WAS DETERMINED.
She told him that she would undoubtedly
become a mother in a very short time and
that he was the father of her unborn babe.
"You will have to marry me, then," she
said to him firmly, and Charles had some-
thing of an idea that he would have to.
Still he wanted to be sure that there was a
baby in the case before he committed him-
self. So he waited.
Miss Knight hired a room in the board-
ing house, No. 9 Temple street, during the
latter part of last week. Miss Knight com-
plained of feeling unwell, and last Satur-
day morning she was very sick in bed.
Later in the day the landlady found a
baby in the bed. Then there was a scene.
The landlady was very angry, and was
disposed to make trouble.
None of the ladies in the house had seen
any suspicious indications of approaching
maternity on the part of Miss Knight, and
they were astonished when called in to see
the new arrival. All declared that the baby
was nearly a month old, but they couldn't
account for its presence in the bed. It was
as naked as newly born babies usually are,
and the other boarders hustled around to
collect a wardrobe for the little stranger.

HE WAS SATISFIED.
When Lenhart returned again, Agnes
turned down the coverlet and asked:
"Now, will you marry me?" Charles was
satisfied, and said that he would do so. He
was quite unfamiliar with the subject of
baby raising, and couldn't see that the
youngster was three weeks or more old. So
far as his acquaintance went, babies were
that age two days after they were born.
When the true relations of the couple
were known there was a council of war in
the front parlor, and after due deliberation
it was decided by the ladies that there was
a thousand-sized rat, as well as a
baby in the affair. It dawned upon them
that Miss Agnes was putting up a
little bit of a job on Charles. It was
decided that it was their duty to save the
young man from the clutches of a design-
ing female. Early last evening the land-
lady of the house, who had been keeping her
ears open, overheard some conversation
in Miss Agnes' room which fully satisfied
her that her surmises were correct. Then
she notified the police.

In the meantime young Lenhart was
growing suspicious, and called a physician
to be sure that there was no mistake about
the maternity of the baby. The doctor's
verdict was soon given. Agnes became
very ugly, and demanded an immediate
marriage, still insisting that she was the
mother of the child. The doctor said that
his services were not needed, and a detective
took his place. The woman couldn't man-
age to get out of the city, and the officers
figure lines fast enough to deceive the officers

of the law, and in a short time broke down
and confessed the whole thing.

CONFERRED TO THE OFFICERS.
She said that she had conceived the idea
of securing a baby and foisting it upon her
beloved Charles, so that he would feel
compelled to marry her. She said she
wanted to secure him so that no other
woman could get him away from her.
Going to an employment office on Court
street she met a woman named
Mary Sullivan. In the course of
conversation with her she learned
that the latter had very recently given birth
to a babe. This was just what she wanted,
and she immediately negotiated with the
real mother to secure the child, which she
smuggled into the house and then showed
up on the following Monday morning as her
own. After her confession it was decided
that the best way was to allow the woman to
leave the city if she wanted to. She was
glad to get off thus easily, and went to her
home in New Hampshire.

The baby is still at 9 Temple street.
They don't want him there; the police don't
want him; the mother cannot be found; no
one can be prosecuted for the abandonment
of the infant, and there the matter and the
child rest.

SLIPPED THE HUSBAND.

Voort's Dehart Gets Away With R. W.
Prayne's Wife—It Occurred Just
After a Reconciliation Had
Been Nicely Effected.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]
ASBURY PARK, N. J., September 6.—
Voort's Dehart, a clerk in the freight office
of the New York and Long Branch Rail-
road Company, at this place, and a son of
General Dehart, of Elizabeth, very quietly
and expeditiously slipped off of town last
night with another man's wife. For the
past two years Dehart has been living with
the wife of R. W. Prayne, of New Brun-
swick, who quarreled with her husband and
leaving his bed and board took up with
young Dehart. During the past summer
Dehart and his paramour have kept a board-
ing house on Fourth avenue, and through
one of the guests stopping at the house,
who knew the woman but was unknown to
her, the husband was apprised of the where-
abouts of his recalcitrant wife. The deserted
husband lost no time in reaching the town,
bringing with him the sister of his wife. A
visit to the house was at once made, and
amid much confusion a reconciliation was ef-
fected by which the wife was to go back to
her husband.

This in some mysterious way reached the
ears of Dehart at the office, and he straight-
away procured a horse and buggy, and
while the husband was out to procure
a warrant for Dehart's arrest, this
individual hustled Mrs. Prayne into the
rig and away they sped for the depot, reach-
ing which Dehart rushed into the freight
office and from his friend and em-
ployer Freight Agent Jos. C. Carpenter \$20
with which he and the wife started for
New York to commence life anew. De-
hart left his furniture and two mot. his sal-
ary under great instructions as to what disposal
to make of it.

RUNS IN THE BLOOD.

A Nephew of the Notorious Orrin Skinner
Arrested for Forgery.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]
BOSTON, September 6.—Albert H. Web-
ster, a nephew of the notorious Orrin A.
Skinner, the well-known forger and check
manipulator, who was recently sentenced to
five years in an English prison for robbing
various banks, and who is said to have in-
structed his nephew in the line of crime in
which he was such an adept, was arrested
to-day on a charge of forgery. He sent
forged telegrams to different men in Spring-
field, stating that he was in trouble and
asking for relief. He signed the names of
relatives, his victims suspected that all
was not right, placed the case in the
hands of the police, and he was arrested by
means of a decoy telegram. He took his
arrest very coolly and on his way to
headquarters confessed everything.
Webster has been under arrest several
times before during his stay in Boston. For
a week or so he worked for Adams & Curtis,
silk merchants, when he swindled them out
of \$250. He was not prosecuted, however,
by the firm. While in the employ of
Brainerd & Armstrong he also swindled
them out of an even larger sum of money.
He was a salesman, and had an ingenious
way of manipulating by his own advantage
checks offered him by customers for goods
bought.
Since last November Webster has done
nothing, but continued to live in style on
the back pay with his wife. He claims that
his uncle robbed his family of \$15,000, which
he was anxious to get back in part, at least.

A REWARD IS OFFERED

For the Arrest of White Persons Whipping
Negroes in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., September 6.—A dele-
gation of citizens called on Governor Gor-
don to-day and asked him to take action
concerning the whipping of a lot of ne-
groes by unknown white men at East Point,
near Atlanta. The affair occurred late last
night. It was the outgrowth of the lyn-
ching of a negro boy on Wednesday night
for assault. The negroes had a mass meeting
and the citizens becoming scared sent for
the police from Atlanta.
The presence of the officers prevented fur-
ther trouble, but after they had gone a lot
of white men went to different cabins and
whipped the negroes, 14 in all. The Gov-
ernor has offered a reward of \$100 for any
person convicted of having taken part in the
affair. The grand jury is investigating and
some arrest will follow.

WHILE LAUNCHING A LIFEBOAT

Two Men Were Drowned and Others Had
Very Narrow Escapes.

OCEAN CITY, Md., September 6.—J. T.
Robinson and Captain William Short were
drowned here this morning while trying to
launch their lifeboat. Several other men
were with them. The boat capsized and
all were thrown into the surf. The men at
once began a struggle for their lives. The
sea was running high and the boat was
thrown about as if she had been a shell.
The accident occurred opposite Congress
Hall, and in a minute the shore was lined
with anxious men and women. The men
succeeded in getting hold of the bottom
of the boat except Captain Robinson and
William Short, whose bodies were washed to
sea.

NINE KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

The Electrical Force Does Considerable
Damage in Southwestern Georgia.

MACON, Ga., September 6.—There was a
remarkable display of electrical force in
Southwestern Georgia this morning near
Albany. H. H. Rouse, John Shovers and
J. H. Whislers were killed. They were on
their way to market with cotton and sought
refuge from a sudden shower.
Near Hardaway a railway bridge was
struck and knocked out of line. Six men
who had sought shelter under it were killed.
Their names are not reported.

PRINCE HAL IS GONE.

Death of Henry W. Genet, Famous as
a Boss Tweed Emulator.

THE NOTORIOUS DOORSTEP NAME

And How It Disappeared From in Front of
a Boodle Temple.

A MAN WHO SKIPPED OFF TO CANADA.

But Came Back, Was Tried, Convicted and Very
Briefly Imprisoned.

The "Prince Hal" of Tweed's time is no
more. His death recalls an interesting
career, notorious in the days of "What are
you going to do about it?" Then it cost
over \$300,000 to build a \$75,000 Court House,
and Genet flourished.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, September 6.—Henry W.
Genet, the "Prince Hal" of Tweed's days,
died at his residence, 100 West One Hun-
dred and Twenty-fourth street, shortly be-
fore 10 o'clock this morning, of cancer of
the mouth. He was conscious up to 15
minutes before his death, but had lost the
power of articulation. He had been con-
fined to his bed for only the last two weeks.
The cancerous growth was in the fore part
of the lower jaw. It made its appearance
about two years and a half ago. As the
dread near he could take only light liquid
nourishment and frequent hypodermic in-
jections of stimulants. He gradually
wasted to a skeleton. Mr. Genet leaves a
wife, but no children. His brother Edward
is living. The funeral will be private.
Services at the house will be conducted by
the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin on Sunday
evening. The interment will be at Wood-
lawn on Monday.

HE LED AS A BOODLER.

As a politician Genet was not a follower of
Tweed, but was sometimes his ally and
sometimes his enemy. He was one of the
most active opponents of Tammany in the
young democracy fight, and was the last
to make his peace with Tweed. He was the only Democrat in
the city, and made it his business to
struggle against the Tweed machine.
But he is recorded in favor of the Board of
Audit bill, the measure under which the
enormous stealing was done. In 1871 he
was again a candidate for the Senate, but
was defeated by the great uprising against
Tweed and the ring.

It was while he was Senator and at the
same time counsel to the Ninth District
Court House Commission, that Genet got
his hands on the money which he spent
with liberality and at pleasure that gave
him the name of Prince Hal. This commis-
sion built a \$75,000 Court House at One
Hundred and Twenty-sixth street and
Sixth avenue, and made it cost over \$300,000.
Genet again ran for the assembly in
1873, while the ring prosecutions were go-
ing on.

A STINGING SPEECH.

Lawson N. Fuller made a speech against
him, in which he referred to the door step
of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth
street Court House as a stolen coin, the
monogram "H. W. G." etched in it by a
stolen chisel in the hands of a workman paid
by the city. The next day the door step
was gone.

In spite of assaults upon his record and
the knowledge in the district that they were
all true, Genet was elected. But he was
brought up for trial for conspiracy, and was
allowed to go home with Deputy Sheriff
Shields to see his wife. He made his es-
cape to Canada and remained away for years.

When Genet got tired of staying away he
came back, stood trial and was convicted.
His sentence was eight months in the peni-
tentiary and a fine of \$9,684. On his re-
lease he opened a bar and billiard room in
Warren street. He was 61 years old, and
was said to have been descended from Ed-
mund Charles Genet, French Minister to
the United States in 1793.

RATHER MYSTERIOUS MUDDER.

Washington Dillard Killed While He Was
Looking for Chicken Thieves.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]
EASTON, Pa., September 6.—Shortly after
midnight the wife of Washington Dillard,
a farmer near Boersville, aroused him and
told him there was some one in the chicken
coop. She got a gun and a lantern, and
urged him to investigate. He was loth to
go, but his wife was persistent, and finally
he went out. He did not return, and then
after considerable waiting his wife went out
to look for him. She found him about 30
yards from the house, dead. His lantern
had been shot to pieces, and he was riddled
with two bullets and a quantity of buck-
shot.

Mrs. Dillard says she heard no shots
fired. Dillard's gun lay by his side. It
was loaded, but the cap had been removed,
and the gun would not have discharged had
he been enabled to use it. He had evident-
ly been killed instantly.

GOLD ORE IN MARYLAND.

Another Find Which Assays \$10 a Ton—
Much Excitement Caused.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]
WASHINGTON, September 6.—Beside the
several gold mines now being operated about
12 miles from Washington, near the Great
Falls of the Potomac, gold has been dis-
covered in several other places between there
and Harper's Ferry. The latest discovery
is near Frederic City, Md., on the 400-acre
farm of Mr. Thomas O. Price. The ore has
been assayed by Prof. Wilson, of Balti-
more, and yields upward of \$10 to the ton.
There is much excitement in the neigh-
borhood, and capitalists of this city are looking
into the matter.

Senator Sawyer, Representative Harmon,
of Pennsylvania, and other gentlemen of
prominence, are interested in the Great
Falls vein, and it is probable they may en-
deavor to get hold of the new discovery.

DISAPPEARED AT NIGHT.

A Young French-Canadian Wife Leaves
Her Home Mysteriously.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]
LEWISTON, Me., September 6.—Anna
Dejardins, a French-Canadian woman, 19
years of age, living with her husband, to
whom she was married eight months ago, in
a second-story tenement on Lincoln street,
mysteriously disappeared last night. The
policeman on the Lincoln street beat was
attracted to the locality in which she lived
at midnight by a sound of voices. As he
neared the place a woman in full dress was
seen coming from an alleyway. The police-
man pursued her but not in season to over-
take the woman before she was assisted to a
covered carriage and driven rapidly away.

Returning to the house, the policeman
found only a dangling knot of beads,
which was afterwards found to be attached
to a bed post in the second story of the build-
ing.

FOUGHT HIS KEEPERS.

Colonel Theodore S. Dumont Escapes From
an Asylum—Desperate Efforts on His
Part Against Being Returned—
Something of His Career.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, September 6.—Colonel Theo-
dore S. Dumont, who was one of the best
known railroad men in this country before
he became insane, escaped from the Bloom-
ingdale asylum on Thursday morning, and
fought the keepers savagely when he was re-
captured. The patients are allowed to walk
about the inclosed grounds of the asylum in
the morning under close watch, and Colonel
Dumont was strolling with his attendant,
named Simonson, when he expressed a de-
sire for a drink. Accompanied by Simon-
son, he walked to the fountain. The Col-
onel drank, and then, while the attendant
was drinking, he started toward the gate
and slipped out into the street. He started
rapidly up the boulevard, and had gone
about a block when he met one of the driv-
ers of the asylum, who was in a buggy. The
driver recognized him, and asked: "Where
are you going?"

"I want to go to the elevated railroad
station," replied the Colonel.

"Jump in," said the driver, "and I'll
take you there."

The Colonel climbed into the buggy, and
the driver started rapidly toward the en-
trance to the asylum. It did not take the
Colonel long to see that he was being re-
turned to his old home, and he tried to
spring out of the vehicle. The driver seized
him and yelled for help. Several of the
asylum employes ran to assist him, but be-
fore they arrived the Colonel had reached the
street. He picked up his hat and threw it
at the driver. It struck him in the head
and inflicted a painful wound. Policeman
John J. Callahan, with the assistance of the
madhouse employes, soon subdued Colonel
Dumont. He was taken to the station
house, and two days later he was brought
back to the asylum.

Dr. Lyon said to-day that the Colonel was
not habitually violent. Up to a year ago
Colonel Dumont was the General Eastern
Agent of the Florida Railroad and Naviga-
tion Company and Clyde Steamship Line.
The yellow fever epidemic in Jacksonville
injured his business. He was prominent in
rendering the afflicted people of the South
assistance. He was a man of great energy,
strangely and to conceal all his schemes.
The railroad company advised the Colonel
to take a rest, and placed a car at his dis-
posal. He visited the South, but the trip
did him little good, and his brain, still be-
ing unwell, he returned to New York. He
moved to the asylum. Colonel Dumont
held a high social position in Brooklyn and
was at one time possessed of considerable
property.

WHY HE WAS ARRESTED.

The Letter an Office Seeker Wrote to the
Civil Service Officers.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]
WASHINGTON, September 6.—One of the
questions which is asked a candidate by the
Civil Service Commission, relates to a possi-
ble criminal career or a criminal incident in
the applicant's life. He or she is desired to
state whether or not he or she has been
guilty of an offense which involves moral
turpitude, and of course the majority
answer in the negative. One man, who hails
from somewhere in the vicinity of one of the
three or four Southeastern Atlantic States,
declined to answer this question when he
was examined, and did not consent to fill
the blank space opposite until he found that
continued refusal would wreck his chances,
anyhow. Then he wrote the following letter:

"The Hon. Commission Civil Service, Wash-
ington, D. C.:
"Sir, in explanation of the 8th question on
application for the state legislature, I stumped
in 1884 in the national campaign I stumped
this county and organized it into Blaine
and Logan clubs, also taken a very con-
spicuous part in favor of an independent
candidate for the state legislature, and was
very successful in the county. The Demo-
cratic party worked a scheme on me the day
of the election to cripple my political en-
durance, as follows, the ordinary son removed
himself from the office which he held, and
dropped good store and got the clerk who
believe I left it there; after he gets his
brella (the next day) had me arrest which
pleased the Democratic party. I was tried
and this is the decision of the county judge
in the case, Judge, I don't believe I
taken the umbrella with intention to steal,
I will find him \$10 and cost."

Then followed references which could be
used upon the fact that they did not be-
lieve the writer of the letter intended to
steal the umbrella. Appended to this is a
letter from a friend of the applicant quite
similar in grammar and orthography, who
testified that he bought a ticket for the
umbrella no more nor I did.

FASCINATED BY THE FALLS.

No Reason for the Woman's Suicide in the
Niagara Falls.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., September 6.—The
young woman who suicided at Niagara
Falls, yesterday morning, is believed to be
Anna Mead, of this city. Miss Mead left
her home at 32 South Water street, Wednes-
day morning at 9 o'clock, ostensibly to take
a walk. That was the last time she was
seen by her parents. The description of
the suicide tallies with that of the missing
girl. Yesterday morning her parents
received a letter postmarked Niagara Falls.
There was no date on it and no name was
signed to the letter, but the handwriting
was recognized as that of the missing girl.
The letter said: "I bought a ticket for the
place this morning, and if nothing happens
to prevent me I intend to go over the falls.
The reason that I came here is that there is
a possibility that my body will not be found,
and I hope it never will. No one is to
blame but myself."

Miss Mead was 25 years old and well con-
nected. No reason can be given for the
foolish act. She was generally considered a
merry, light-hearted girl, but had occa-
sional spells of melancholy. Her home was
pleasant and she was surrounded with every
comfort. She moved in good society and
was much admired. A week ago Miss
Mead visited Niagara and seemed to be
strangely fascinated with the falls.

GATHERING THEM IN.

The British Government Annexing Stray
Islands in the Pacific Ocean.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 6.—Advises
from Honolulu by the steamer Australia to-
day state that the British man-of-war
Esperidge returned there August 28 after
being absent a month. She had visited
Humphrey's Island and Birson Island, and
annexed both of them to the British
Dominion. The islands are 30 miles apart,
and are supposed to be on the route of one
of the projected trans-Pacific cables. While
at Humphrey's Island the Esperidge took
board 20 men of the British ship Garston,
from Sydney to San Francisco, which was
wrecked near Starbuck Island July 17.
The ship went aground during the night
and was abandoned.

The officers and crew, in three boats, kept
near the ship for a day or two, but finding
they could not be saved, they attempted to
go ashore, but could find no place where it
was possible to land. The boat containing
Captain Pye and eight of the crew was lost
sight of and has not been seen since.

Two of the men of the lost ship were
seen in a southerly direction for ten days,
when they reached Humphrey's Island in
an exhausted condition.

TWO HUNDRED KILLED

And Over Twice That Number In-
jured by a Terrific Explosion.

A CARTRIDGE FACTORY BLOWS UP.

Scattering Death and Destruction in Every
Direction.

STRIKERS WILL WIN IN THE DOCK WAR.

The French Government Will Not Give Boulanger a
Court Martial.

By the explosion of a cartridge factory at
Antwerp yesterday 200 persons were killed
and 500 injured. The shock was felt for
miles, and much property was destroyed by
the flames, some shipping being burned. A
quantity of oil took fire, adding to the other
horrors.

BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, September 6.—
Shortly after noon, in the very busiest por-
tion of the day, a terrific explosion took
place in the vicinity of the Bourse, causing
a panic in that institution, the building
itself being struck by some of the flying
fragments and set on fire. The utmost con-
fusion prevailed for a time, and it was with
the greatest difficulty that order was re-
stored.

In the meantime the flame and smoke
were pouring upward in vast volumes. The
explosion occurred in a workshop where old
cartridges were being taken to pieces. Men
and women were actively at work breaking
them up, and 25,000,000 had been partly
broken when the catastrophe took place.
The immediate cause of the disaster has not
yet been ascertained and probably never will
be.

A GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

The flames spread with tremendous rapid-
ity, and fresh reports could be heard almost
continuously, as the fire reached new bodies
of explosive material. It soon became
known that the lives of a large number of
persons were in danger, and every possible
effort at rescue was made. Police, firemen
and troops assisted in the work of extinguish-
ing the flames, while priests and Sisters of
Charity looked after the injured.

The city was enveloped in a dense smoke,
which the fiercest gales of wind which blew
up to an immense height could but partially
illuminate. Owing to the intense
heat the firemen were unable to approach
the flames nearer than 100 yards. The
cartridge works were adjacent to the petro-
leum store and two large Russian petro-
leum warehouses, with 80,000 barrels of oil,
were soon set on fire.

At midnight the flames are still holding
high, and have already devastated
several acres. Beyond the Russian tanks
there are numerous houses and build-
ings. The shipping at the Africa and Amer-
ica docks is in danger, and several ves-
sels have been burned. Windows at a distance
of three or four miles were shattered by the
shock of the explosion.

THE HUMAN VICTIMS.

The wildest estimates as to the loss of life
have prevailed, but the authorities now
state that it will not exceed 200 killed and
500 injured. The majority of those killed
are factory girls, and the scenes at their
homes are the most harrowing description.
The public hospitals are crowded
with the injured, and the nuns are making
every effort to allay their sufferings.

The Corvillian Cartridge Factory, in
which the explosion occurred, had been
dropped by the Commission Council, but
the Deputation Permanente had allowed
work to continue. The financial loss will
be enormous, amounting to many millions
of francs. It is not believed that the flames
will be extinguished inside of 24 hours, and
there are but few persons asleep in the city
to-night.

The stained windows of the Cathedral are
smashed and it is feared that the steeple
will collapse. The whole city is strewn
with debris. The dock sheds and hydraulic
cranes are greatly damaged. The soldiers
of the garrison and a large number of citi-
zens are assisting the firemen. Many are
drying front suffocation. The King Leopold
has sent a telegram expressing sympathy
and asking for particulars.

VICTORY FOR THE STRIKERS.

That is the Present Prospect in the Great
London Dock Trouble.

LONDON, September 6.—John Burns, the
strike leader, has accepted an invitation to
contest Dundee for Parliament in the ad-
vanced labor interest. As a result of the
conference the dock directors agreed to con-
sider a proposal for a 6-penny rate, to begin
in January next. This time is fixed in
order to allow a readjustment of charges to
meet the added outlay. The strikers' com-
mittee consented to advise the men to accept
this proposal.

The corn merchants have notified the
dock companies that they will be held an-
swerable for damage to corn resulting from
delay in the docks. The steam navigation
company has conceded the strikers' terms.
An increased number of wharf laborers are
at work to-day. The shipwrights in the em-
ploy of the Williamsons at Workington in
Cumberland have struck for an advance of
4 shillings weekly.

BOULANGER AND THE CLERGY.

Neither Will Receive Any Mercy From the
Present French Government.

PARIS, September 6.—The Temps says
that the Government will not reply to Gen-
eral Boulanger's demand for a trial by
court martial. Thvenet, Minister of Jus-
tice, has sent a circular to the Bishops of
France reminding them that the clergy are
prohibited by law from taking part in po-
litical elections. The circular says the Gov-
ernment will unhesitatingly and vigorously
proceed against those who overstep the
lines enjoined